vision of the banks belongs, from the nature of our Government, to the States who author ze them. It is to their Legislatures that the people must mainly look for action on that subj ct. But as the conduct of the Federal Government in the management of its revenue has also a powerful though less immediate influence upon them, it becomes our duty to see that a proper direction is given to it. While the keeping of the public revenue in a separate and Independent Treasn y, and of collecting it in gold and silver, will have a salutary influence on the system of paper crédit with which all banks are connected, and thus aid those that are sound and well managed, it will at the same time sensibly check such as are otherwise, by at once withholding the means of extravagance affor-ded by the public funds, and restraining them from excessive issues of notes which they would be constantly called upon to redcem,"

Read the following from the Globe of February 14th, 1838, where these very charges are denounced as "calumnies."

The three Stereotyped Calumnies.

In the famous 1-tter of Mr. Nicholas Biddle, the In the famous letter of Mr. Avenual product, and the first place, I, for president of the English bank in the United States, both these propositions; and, in the first place, I, for one, am not in favor of establishing an exclusive the part, in our Congress, of that famous ambassador of the human race in the French National Convention-ANACHARSIS CELOOTZ-who carried the petition of the deputation of vagabonds from Eurepe, Asia, and Africa, to the bar of the convention -in that letter to Mr. J. Q. Adams, the three fol-lowing calumnies on the Democratic party were fabriented and set forth: 1. That it was the intention of the Democratic

party to destroy the credit system. 2. That it was the intention of the same party to

destroy all the banks. 3. That it was further their intention to impose an exclusive metallic currency upon the people of the United States.

These three calumnies, thus delivered out by the Democracy, who have joined the Federal ranks .--These Neophytes have st reotyped these three calumnies, and, in fact, would seem to have so fixed their throats that when they open their mouths the thought or trouble to the repeater.

The post BURNS has said that, "Some books are lies from end to end,

.And some great lies were never penned."

And so we may say of the three stereotyped calumnics above mentionel. They are **** from end Not a particle of foun lation have they to restupon. It is all a Federal fabrication, to calumniate the Democracy, and to aid the "black cockades" in reascending to political power. The and for that purpose, among other things, to sup press gradually the ci culation of all bank notes un-der twenty dollars, and to make gold and silver the common cultency of the people. This is what they want to do; and upon this desire to save the body of typel culumni s above mentioned. And now what the whole metal is circulation, and have imposed months country an EXCLUSIVE PAPER MON-EY, composed of depreciated bank notes and shin-This is what they have actually done, ninateers. and the whole offorts of the entire party are now directed to the extinsion and perpetuation of this EXCLUSIVE PAPER CTRRENCY.

Read the following extracts from the speeches

a people so just as ours the same results could not Senator designate any portion of any speech fail to attend a similar course. The direct super- delivered on this floor, by any friend of the administration, in which such objects are avowed? He, Mr. King, had been strictly attentive to the discussions on the Independent Treasury bill, and on no occasion had he heard an argument used, which, properly understood, was calculated to make the impression which the Senator declares had been made upon his mind; least of all could it be made by the remarks of his friend from Pennsylvania, who has discussed this great question with an ability which few can equal, and with that characteristic frankness and fairness which should have saved him the necessity of correcting misrepresentation, intentional or otherwise."-Extract of Mr. King's Speech, March 6, 1840.

"But the Senator from Kentucky [Mr. Clay,] leaves no stone unturned. He says that the friends of the Independent Treasury desire to establish an exclusive metallic currency, as the medium of all dealings throughout the Union; and, also, to reduce the wages of the poor man's labor so that the rich employer may be able to sell his manufactures at a lower price. Now, sir, I deny the correctness of

metallic currency for the people of this country. I desire to see the banks greatly reduced in number; and would, if I could, confine their accommodations to such loans or discounts, for limited periods, to the ommercial, manufacturing, and trading classes of the community, as the ordinary course of their business might render necessary. I never wish to see farmers, and mechanics and prof ssienal men tempted, by the facility of obtaining bank loansfor long periods, to abandon their own proper and useful and respectable spheres, and rush into wild and extravagant speculation. I would, if I could, radically

reform the present banking system, so as to confine it within such limits as to prevent future suspensions of specie payments; and without exception, I wou'd instantly deprive each and every bank of its head of the Federal party, were immediately taken up by all the followers of the party, and have been these or similar reforms, and give us a real specie and in melodious conc rt by them ever since. The basis for cur paper circulation, by increasing the ancient "Black Cockades" signalized themselves by their ostentations rehearsal of these calumnies, but wards to twenty dollars, and I shall then be the for a long time past they have been entirely eclipsed friend, not the enemy of banks. I know that the by the NEOPHYTES; id est, the young converts from existence of banks and the circulation of bank 1aper are so identified with the habits of our people, that they cannot be abolished, even if this were desirable. To reform, and not to destroy, is my motto. To confine them to their appropriate business, and said three calumnies tell out of themselves, without prevent them from ministering to the spirit of wild and reckless speculation, by extravagant loans and issues, is all which ought to be desired. But this I

shall say. If experience should prove it to be imto s ble to cojov the fac lities which well regulated canks would afford, without, at the same time, contioning to suffer the evils which the wild excess of the present banks have hitherto estailed upon the country, then I should consider it the lesser cyil to abolish them altogether. If the State Legislature Democracy wish to reform the banking system, natve?"-Extract of Mr. Buchanan's speech, Januever become necessary to d cide on such an alterary 22, 1840.

Do these avowed and published principles correspond with the assertions in the Whig resolutions? Do they seem to countenance the the people foon the dance's and mischiefs of a small idea of destroying credit, destroying all banks, paper circulation, has been erected the three ster o- reducing the wages of labor and value of property? Not at all. But what do they countenance, have the Fed ralists done while thus falsely accessing others? They have actually SUPPRESSED what do they avoy, what do they urge upon the people? Reform and regulate your banks, away with the present system of suspensions, expansions and contractions, ruinous to morals and to property; give the poor laborer steady and permanent, not fluctuating wages; pay him his weekly reward in gold and silver, not irreleemable paper. Encourage that credit system, that may be the hand-maid to prudent enterof Senators Grandy-Brown-King-Buchan- prize and honest industry. But away with the present system, the parent of extravagance, of

THE NORTH-CAROLINIAN.



FAYETTEVILLE:

Saturday Morning, April 4, 1840.

REPUBLICAN NOMINATION.

FOR PRESIDENT.

Martin Van Buren. FOR GOVERNOR OF NORTH CAROLINA.

Romulus M. Saunders.

It has been the studied effort of the Federal party, for some time past, to create the impression that it was the policy of Mr. Van Buren, and those who sustain his administration, to wage an indiscriminate war on the local banks, credit system, and the wages of labor. They have hoped by this artful appeal to the prejudices of some, the cupidity of others, and the necessities of the laboring classes, to divert the public mind from the abuses of the chartered privileges of the banks, and the part they play, in this almost periodical paralysis of the business and interests of the country. They are perfectly conscious, that unless they keep up this system of political humbug and deception, the people will detect their sinister designs .-Hence, every stratagem is resorted to, every device adopted, to deceive and mislead the people on this subject. Their presses teem with articles to prove that, which has no foundation in fact. A Federal Senator is to be found, who is willing to become so base a tool of party, as to I believe is thought of, than by means of a Rail pervert and misrepresent the language of a Road, and even this plan, is thought by those who brother Senator, in order to give color of proof to this falsehood; and an honorable member of Lopeless project, but to those who have a more fathe House of Representatives, from this State, seems to be almost exclusively employed in franking these misstatements, and flooding the counshall now do their duty, I do not believe that it will try with them. It has been said, that the Federal party never flourishes so well, as when their country is suffering most-a fine commentary, truly, on their patriotism. Whether adversity arises from foreign aggression, or whether the monetary concerns of the country are deranged, (as in the present instance) by their darling system of excessive banking and its consequent results, Federalism is sure to be inspired with of the capital stock nee ssary to construct the new hopes and renewed exertions.

> The efforts now making to break down the the public is another evidence of the utter be made, the charter scented, and the road placed in Raleigh, and the Whigs have threerecklessness with which the Federal party are state, we find at least the number contract. By a glance at the map of the State, we find at least the number contract. trying to sustain their cause, finding all their terested in the construction of this Road. What last being issued three times per week, makes efforts vain, to prejudice the great mass of the would be four hundred thousand dollars equally the whole number equivalent to five.) If, drawn from these, compared to the advantage they according to the doctrine of Mr. Morehead people against the prominent measures of the would receive on the completion of the work? In the "Standard" (issued only weekly) is so

n our last Congressional election." Such is the language of the editor of the Observer who has hitherto professed to be guided by truth and fairness. He assumes the fact that Dr. Montgomery is the author of the letter in question and forthwith applies to him the term "base." Now, we tell the editor of the Observer, that he is mistaken as to the author; that before he presumes to call any one "base," he should clear the skirts of his own party from the "base" forgery, which was written in this place, and published in the Raleigh Register, to injure the election of Dr. Montgomery, we tell him that the writer of the letter from Washing-

ton, is in every, and in all respects, immeasurably his superior. The Carolinian, while it rejoices at the Dem-

ocratic victories in New Hampshire, Detroit, Chicago, &c. has the pleasing satisfaction of knowing that it is rejoicing at a victory won by friends, and not by abolitionists. The Carolinian is not "in full cry with the Whig Abolitionists of the North," as are the Federal presses of North Carolina.

We cheerfully insert the article from our corres pondent "Yancy" and should be pleased to hear from him again. The subject on which he writes is one

FOR THE NORTH CAROLINIAN.

The Fayetteville and Western Rail Road. Mr. Holmes:-The few remarks, which I prepose o make, on the subject of the Fayetteville and Western Rail Road, are for the purpose of keeping throwing them?" public attention alive to this grand enterprise, and to cheit the opinion of others, if possible, towards the accomplishment of this scheme. We all know (I mean the people of Fayetteville,) that nothing short of connecting the Cape Fear River with the rich and productive counties watered by the Yadkin and Catawba, and tributaries, will over sccure to this place the valuable trade of Western Carolina. To effect this connection, no other plan have no idea of the country through which the proposed Road is to pass, as rather a visionary and miliar conception of the route and know the power of "modern improvement" in overcoming difficulties, nothing appears more feasible and easy of accomplis'.ment. With the latter, the only difficulty that presents itself, the only stumbing block in the way, is the means to effect the purpose; "is true our Legisl ture, with a liberality hi herto unprecedented, has pledged the faith of the State to subscribe three-fifths of the capital necessary to build the Road, provided in aviduals shall have pre-

viously, and within four years from the ratification of the act subscribe the other two-fifths; this wa exceedingly fair and generous, and more than w had reason to expect, unless they had viewed the work as a great State measure, and huilt it entirely with the funds of the State. Two-fifths then

Road is only required from individuals! Estimat-ing the Road to cost one million of dollars; only four hundred thousand dollars is wanted to be

nery, the author of the letters which figured | proceeds of the public lands and of the surplus revenue among the States, have been and still are the

prominent principles of Mr. Clay's national policy. General Harrison and Mr. Clay were both warm supporters of the younger Adams's administration, which maintained these principles, that Administration was overthrown; are they to be reinstated in the election of General Harrison? If they are, then are the principles of Jefferson, Madison, Monree, and Jackson overthrown, and the Government iappidly verging to consolidation, to ruin, and to des-potism. Mr. Van Bures is a decided and uncom-

promising enemy to a National Bank in any form, and so openly and unequivocally avows himself.-Twice have the institutions of our country been well nigh overthrown, in the firce struggles of National Banks to maintain their ascendency, and overthrow the existing Administration, and twice the effort has failed. * * * If Harrison is elected, we fear the charter of another National Bank will be one of the unhappy results, and ano-ther struggle, more fierce and deadly than the former, ensue. If another National Eank shall be chartered, we should despair of our f ee institutions,

and the liberties of the people." In the same address, Mr. Garland goes into an claborate discussion of the political character of Mr. Van Buren-defends him against the false suggestions of Harrison's friends, and briefly sums up with

POLITICAL PORTRAIT OF MR. VAN BU-REN.

"The fact is, that so far from Mr. Van Buren ever having been a Federalalis he has always been their most constant, most persevering and uncompromising opponent; and they have uniformly, as they now do, denounced and abused him, and ophim again. The subject on which he writes is one of vast importance to the interests of the whole State. FOR THE NORTH CAROLINIAN. never failed to bestow on him their entire confidence. Will you, fellow-citizens, be so ungrateful as to aid the Federalists in prostrating the very man who has decisively aided you in former conflicts in over-

> Grand Concert of Vocal and Instrumental Music, by the three Tryolean Brothers.

> Mr. Page has consented to perform again tonight, at the Theatre, and reduced the price of Tickets from one Dollar to Fifty Cents. The audence were highly gratified last night, and no doubt

From the North Carolina Standard. Mr. Editor: From the facts submitted to is, we are convinced that Mr. Morehead is fully contented with giving only the second edition of the most vile standers of the dirtiest "Whig" papers. For instance, he denies that you can by prudence and industry support your printing establishment, and charges you with obtaining funds, in a secret manner, from some other quarter.

Let us axamine the grounds upon which he rests this assertion, and the motives which induced him to make it. The only reason which Mr. M. assigns is, that your establishment is too large; and upon this we join issue. It is a fact well established by the recent congressional elections, that the majority of persons in the State are Democrats. The De-Administration by the false issue they present to subscribed, before the State's subscription wou'd mocrats have one paper only ("Standard")

("Star," "Beacon," and "Register," which

according to the doctrine of Mr. Morehead,

DIED.

At his residence in Moore County, on Sunday the 27th ult. after a few days illness, Mr. Alexander McIntosh.

At the residence of Mrs. James Smith, Bladen County, on the 18th March, Mr. Alexander Nunnerly in his 73d year, he was a good Mill Right, a kind and obliging neighbor Communicated.

WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT.

Corrected weekly for the North Carolinian

Corrected weekly for the			_		
				27	
	\$ 0				54
" apple,	10000	37		1.1.1	42
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WILMING	TO	Ν.			
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Brandy, apple,			55	a	00
Corn, per bushel,			55	a	co
Coffice,			11	a	13
Cotton, per 100 lbs.			71	å	81-9
Cotton Bagging, dull,			20		0.1-4
Flour, per bbl.		6			7
Gin, American,			55	a	•
Lime, cask,		1		- 55	1 75
Molasses,			30	a	35
Pitch, at the Stills,		2			2 25
Rice, per 100 lbs.		2			3 CO
Rum, N. E.			40	-	45
and the second				a	45
Rosin, scarce,		14	50	a	00

THE SEASON FOR Planting.

THE Subscriber off as for sale his splendil and new variety of DAHLIAS, grown by himself list year, of 200 different shades and colors, at half the Northern prices.

Also, a small asso tment of Garden and Flower Secis; - his assortment of Peas is of superior quality. Likewise, a few thousand Mores Multicaulis Trees or Cuttings; -all of which can be packed and sent

North st., Favetteville April 4, 1840. 58-3w.

Dahlias.

THE price of the Dahl as advertised by the Subscriber, is, for a do en roots of the best quality, and all different kin s, S5. For a dozen of the 2d ality, \$3

he will have an overflowing house to-night.

are charged with being in favor of an exclusive this idea, so fir as relates to his own opinions. In his late in a age to Congress nothing of the kind is intimated. So far from it, he declares that, in a country sucommercial as this, ban's will always exist. Reform, and not destruction, is the liey in regard to banks, which he recommends. I know, full well, what course has been pursued upon this subject throughout the country.' It is to charge us with holding sentiments which we denot entertain, and entry y unit goat the people the danger of such opinities. I will now state what my own opinions are, and what I believe to be the sentiments of the party of which I am a member. I am not in fay or of an exhu-ive meta lie currency; I do not believe that a sufficient amount of go'd and silver can be procurad and retained in the country to supply an adequate circulating medium for th commerce, the wants, and enterprise, of the commonity; but I am anxious to sen the circulation of power to do so. We possess no such power; that belon s alone to the States. If small notes were banished from circulation, gold and silver would fill up the vacuum thus produced, and in this way specie would be introduced and used in ordinary daily transactions; while bank notes or other paper would be used in larger dealings."-Extract of Mr. Grundy's Speech, March 4 and 5, 1840.

"Mr. Brown said that, so far as he had understood the views of the friends of the administration, both in Congress and elsewhere, their leading object was, in regard to the banking system, so far as the indirect agency of the Federal Government could effect it, to regulate, not to destroy it: to enforce a sound and honest system of banking, instead of that system of and injuriously practiced on the country, under the miscalled credit system. They believed, and the great body of them, there and elsewhere, had so argued, that the Constitutional Treasury system was the measure, of all others, best calculated to effect these important objects. They believed that the fiscal trensactions of the Federal Government should be confined to a metalhe currency, leaving to the States the undisturbed right of chartering and regulating banks, and authorizing the circulation of bank paper, in

such manner as they might deem proper. Indeed, the clamor constantly raised against the friends of the administration, that they wished to destroy banks, and introduce an exclusive metallic currency, was, to say the least of it, absurd and ridiculous."-Extract of Mr. Brown's speech, March 6, 1840.

"Mr. KING said he had witnessed with unleigned regret the direction this debate had taken; but it was not his nabit, nor would he now take part in a personal altercation. His only purpose in rising was to notice some of the remarks of the Senator from South Carolina, [Mr. Preston.] He had listened to that Senator with no little surprise. He states that the impression made on his mind by the speeches of the prominent members of this body, who sustain the Administration, and particularly by those of the Senator from Pennsylvania, [Mr. Buchanan,] was, that it was the object of the party now in power to break down the banking institutions of the States, to destroy credit, and reduce the wages of labor, and that they advo. cated the Independent Treasury bill upon the ground that it would produce these results .-Now, said Mr. King, while these charges were confined to the dirty newspapers of the daythese vehicles of detraction and misrepresentaion-they deserved not the slightest notice; but anning, as they now do, from a Senator who stands high in the estimation of the country, and deservedly commands the respect of this body, hey assume an importance which demands immediate correction and refutation. Will the him of all his sins.

now to the discussion of a subject upon dissubation and write spread ruin. Give the which, of all others, the Republican (arty has been | people gold and silver in their ordinary business most misunderstood and most misrepresented. We transaction, and give them a circulating paper currency with a specie basis to facilitate larger metallic currency. Tells is n t so, so far as I un-destand the sentiments of the party. The Presi-dent of the United States, in his letter to the Heno able Shorred Williams, distinctly negatives Republican simplicaty. Our country will then present to the admiring world the spectacle of a happy and contented people. The age of revulsions and panies will pass away, and peace and pleaty will stade on her borders.

ONE OF THE PEOPLE.

FOR THE NORTH CAROLINIAN.

"Aristocracy among the Whigs===Family Matters,

Aristocracy is making rapid strides in the once independent United States, and the god of country, they cry out "the administration is Lucre and self is usurping the throne of these once happy realms.

A meeting of Bobtailed-Whies was held on the 10th inst. at the house of a puffed up sycophant, of the aforenamed party, not far from Randallsville Post Office, Robeson County; in small notes suppressed by thosy who possess the which meeting the intelligence of that highly respectable body was as beautifully developed as could be wished for, as they did not even know how to organize a meeting until they had hemmed and hawed for more than an hour; but at length fortune smiled propitiously on them, for that goddess (in her usual kind manner to such empty headed ignoramuses) threw in their

way, a dwarfiish school boy from Bladen County, to whom nature had bestowed a greater supply of self importance, that of mother wit, and as he happened to be a member of an insignificant school debating society, he informed the lord of the Manor, that a Chairman was necessary before they could proceed to business. His emptiness, i. e. the person at whose house frand and abuse which had been so extensively the meeting was held, thereupon named a Chairman, who immediately took the chair. Through the same croaking organ, they also found out that a Secretary and a Committee to draw up resolutions were necessary. Accordingly, his rotundity, (who seems to have adhered strictly to scripture in his family concerns. as his motto seems to be "He that provideth not for his own, and especially for those of his own house, has denied the faith, and is worse than an infidel;) nominated his son and two others as a committee, these persons were so

ignorant that they could not frame one resolution, but were under the necessity of deputising the above named "croaker" to draw up the resolutions and to forward them to the Observer office in time for insertion in this week's paper, but he seems to have failed, as well as the committee, as they have not appeared. Next thing to be done, was to appoint delegates to go to Lumberton for the purpose of nominating a candidate for the House of Commons. The patriarch then nominated his beardless son, as one of the delegates, with the following instructions, viz: "To support the nomination of his (the old one's) nephew, as a fit and proper canlidate for the upper end of Robeson county. The above plainly shows, that instead of ound Republican principles, the most abominable, in short, rotten aristocracy prevailed among those present at the above named meeting. In conclusion, let me say, this respectable meeting consisted of six persons, two of whom chaste and corteous editor of the Observer, chooswere school boys.

Look well to your family matters.

NEUTER. Robeson County, March 22, 1840.

There is a story of a Portuguese shoemaker who used to give a severe flogging to his wife every month, just before he went to confession On being asked the reason of this proceeding, he replied, that having a bad memory, he took this method of refreshing it, as his good wife, while under the castigation, was sure to remind

most of this, "their last chance," by a disingenand heroically knock them down. They bring before something decisive is done? Depend upon the country to the verge of bankruptcy by overtrading and overbacking; they prostrate the credit of the country abroad by their excessive importations and wild speculations, and when the laudable attempt is made to stay the tide of

ruin, which like a flood, is overrunning the waging war on the credit of the country."

By undue expansions, the banks created a bold and extravagant spirit of speculation, raising the prices of every thing, beyond their intrinsic value, prices which cannot be sustained, under the revulsion which is sure to follow such extravagance. When the price of labor rises with this over exciled state of things and falls (as it must necessarily do) with the decline of every thing else, the Federal party, to secure a momentary advantage to their cause, proclaim that it is the object of the administration to reduce the wages of the laboring classes.

Such deceptive efforts must be short livedthe people of this country are too intelligent to be thus duped, they will not consent to have dust thrown into their eyes by Federal Whiggerv.

We publish in this days paper, the proceedings of the Democratic District Convention, which was held in Rockingham, Richmond County, on the 17th ultimo.

The members of the Convention seem to have been animated by one feeling-a determination to sustain their principles, on the maintenance of which, the safety of our institutions depend. We think a proper spirit is abroad among the people, they understand the miserable and unworthy attempts made to deceive them by the Federal presses. The proceedings of the Moore County Meeting (already published) were of the proper kind, exposing whiggery and its artful designs. The poor attempt of the editor of the Observer, to disparage them, is their high-

est praise. From various quarters, we learn that in Robeson County, the Democratic party never were in finer spirits, or more sanguine of success. They contemplate holding a meeting at the County Court, in May, to organize for the erament. He favored the celebrated Panama mis coming contest.

So far from the Whig nominations carrying "terror into the camp of the Tories," as the es to call his political opponents, the Democrats are certain of carrying their ticket-they are not to be driven from their course by the blustering of the Observer, nor by Whig speech makers, even though they speak, one for a whole hour and the other for --- three quarters.

"We think North Corolina has no member in Congress base enough to write the tissue of foul slanders which appeared in last Saturday's North Carolinian, in the shape of a letter to the editor, from Washington, except Dr. Montgo-

Administration, they endeavor to make the ordinary times the towns alone located in thos counties of themselves ought to be abundantly able to subscribe the whole amount. Why is it then, the Democrats, who constitute a majority of uous appeal to the passions and interests of the that with the aid which we ought of right to re- the State, we ask how can the Whigs, being people. They convert the desire of the Demobe most benefitted in the Read? Why is it I sny five papers, at the same place and during the cratic party to reform the currency, and place it on a more stable footing, into a wish to de-it on a more stable footing, into a wish to de-why with so much willingness, agree to allow the Why is it is a wish to de-Why with so much willingness, agree to allow the Whigs tell us how!! We call upon you for work to slumber and sleep, for "throc or four years" it the time for action, prompt and energetic action has now arrived. Something ought now to be done, we have talked and talked until we have merited if we have not already received the appellation o YANCT. a "talking" people only.

> We do not know that we can better exhibit t our readers, the tergiversations and inconsistencies of the Whigs, than by publishing the recorded than time enough to write the Prospectus. opinions of some of them, of General Harrison, in 1836, and their opinions of the same individual in paper several months previous to publication, 1840. The following exhibits Mr. James Garland, for the purpose of obtaining subscribers. a representative in Congress from Virginia, in the

> attitude which many of the "great family of whigs" occupy. In 1835, when the President and Harrison were before the people for the Presidency, Mr. Garland wrote an address, declaring his own and the senti-days, the editor could have procured subscriments of the Republicans of Nelson, in regard to the principles of the candidates. Mr. Garland, in this morning's Madisonian, comes out in a paper signed with his name, in which he says: "I am the author of the Nelson address referred

to, and hold myself personally responsible for all that it contains." In this address he thus draws the

POLITICAL PORTRAIT OF HARRISON. "General Harrison is the real candidate of the great body of the Opposition. I mean that constant and steady opposition to Gen. Jackson's Administration, which opposes it on principle. What are his political opinions? We here annex some of his votes, while a member of the Senate of the United States, going to show the true complexion of his

political opinions: "1. Voted for the Panama mission, and all its follies and dangerous principles, May 2, 1824.-(Senate journal, page 288.) page 345.) "3. Voted against any restriction on surveys for

page 288.) 4. Voted against reducing the tariff, e. g. on coffice, almost a necessary of life to the peopleamong 14 nays, to reduction from 5 to 3 cents per

pound "5. Voted among S nays against reduction of duty on teas, February, 1827. (See journa'.) "6. Voted for the high tariff of 1828, May. (Sec

journal, page 410.) "7. Voted for octous bankrupt law, in 1827. recent Whig Convention, exclaims in poetic trinmph,

"These votes, taken in connection with his letter to Sherrod Williams, stamp Federalism upon his politics as decidedly as it is possible to do. He voted for the high tariff of 1828. He is a decided friend of that system of internal improvement which "What think ye, poor Locos, of risings like this!" And I beg leave to send him an answer through your paper. Here it is, in form of parody: Mr. Jefferson, in his letter to Mr. Gooch, consider- What think ye, vain Fed'rals, of risings like this. ed as destructive of the true character of our Gov-That the calm, second thought, never wanders sion, thinks Congress has the power to appropriate We look, then, for succor, as other men do, To the sense of the people to put down the foe.

the surplus revenue to buy up slaves for emancipation, or for distribution among the States, which, in their results, would burden the people with an ex-cessive system of taxation. He is in favor of Mr. Clay's land bill; and above all, and worse than all. he believes in the constitutional power of Congress to charter a National Bank, and the expediency of its exercise. If these claims of power do not constitute such a latitudinous construction of the powers of the Constitution as constitutes Federalism. then we are at a loss to know the distinction between Federalism and Republicanism, according to the old landmarks. "Fellow citizens: Mr. Clay has recently, in

Van's popularity fills the Great West; His firmless and honesty none can contest; His measures considered, approved, and are seal'd public speech, as is said, endorsed Gcn. Harrison's arthodoxy and capacity. This is enough for us, and should be enough for all Democratic Republicans. The American system; a National Bank; nternal Improvements; distribution, by gift, of the By the hard-fisted yeaman that toils in the field.

large, that it cannot be fairly supported by an answer. The people doubtless can understand perfectly well this game of Mr. Morchead. They are well aware that a Mr. Zevely (recently an editor at Greensboro', the residence of Mr. Morehead,) has established a press in Raleigh; which was so

quickly done after being talked of, that no one could believe that the editor had much mere It is customary to issue the prospectus of a

The prospectus of the "Beacon" was is sucd on 28th of Feb. 1840, and the first number appeared 4th March, 1840. Now let this be required before the property is delivered. JOHN MORISON, Am'r. bers enough to support his paper or even to justify him in commencing. The answer must be irresistible in the negative. It follows, then, that there must be a secret hole, a Joseph C. Averitt, sugar gourd, into which the editor, monkey like, is permitted to thrust his dirty paw. Easther Alvis, Coming as he does from Greensboro', (though E. Atkins, B not directly,) is it not very likely that Mr. M. Miles B. Baker, knows something of this secret hole? Is it Rev. J. M. Bradly, not then very probable, that this editor has Briant Byrd, come to Raleigh for the sole purpose of ad- Mary Blue, John Bell, vancing the claims of Mr. Morehead? And as the birth of this paper was rather prema-Mary Cashwe'l. ture, and therefore calculated to excite suspicion, is it at all strange that Mr. M. in or-Daniel Canady, Neil Campbell, der to divert public attention, should make David Chapman, "2. Voted for subscription to Dismal Swamp Ca- charges of corruption, in advance, upon the nal, and afterwards to other wild projects of inter-nal improvement, May, 1826. (Senate journal, Hillsboro' Mr. M. addressed the common David Culbreath, D farmers of Orange as the "ignorant glass," Wm. Dayles, roads, canals, e.c. April, 1828. (Senate journa', he will find that the people generally have John D. Davis, sense enough, to detect his tricks, however cunningly he may lay them. Wm. Fowler, JUVENIS.

From the Globe.

Communicated.

A Federal Whig, in his late exultations over a

You have given them ruin, instead of good bills:

You have curtailed your issues your coffers to fill; You buy your bank pictures for less than their face,

Then sell gold at a premium and cry out distress.

All things are revolving, "and never stand still,"

Then why should you think that your doom will

By joining your fortunes to Bank Henry Clay?

From matter of earth to the vast human will;

amiss?

delay,

JOHN HOPKINS. Fayetteville, March 10, 1340. NOTICE. To All whom it may concern. Will am Mehaws and Phorebe Mehaws formerly

f Sampson County, N. C. are deceas d. This is therefore to give notice to all persons having claims against the Estate of the said deceased, to present them within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery. SAMUEL PETERS, Exr.

Sampson Co., N. C, March 27:h 1840. 1t.-pd.

NOTICE.

HAVE this day obtained special letters of Ad. I ministration on the pe ishable Estate of Asa Sowell deceased, and shill pu suant thereto, on the 1st day of May next, at the late residence of said Sowell, sell to highest bidder, en a credit of six months, a large quantity of well cured Bacon, a stock of Horses, Cattle, Hogs and Sheep, Household and Kitchen furniture, two Wagons, Farming utensils &c. Bond with approved scurities, will

Ca thage, Moore Co. March 31 1840. 58-5w.

LIST OF LETTERS EMAINING on hand at the Post Office in Fayetteville, on the 1st of April, 1840. Patience Locust, A M Foster Mason, Mima Moselv. George W. Maten'eer, A drew Manspeaker, Duncan Monroe. Mc. Isabella McNeill, John McMillan, [Cold Camp: Hugh McCormick, Murdoch McLean, Dr. Charles Chalmers, A. D. McLean, Daniel McDaniel, Arch baid McKay, John R. Maclemore. Miss John Ann Colvin, Archibald McDuffic, James McLean, Murdoch McLeod, Wm. McLennon, Duncan L. McMillan, Joseph Neal, Lucy Nuwsom, P. James Price, Zachariah Plummer, Jas. Guy, John Gadie, Sen. Benson Grady, Mary Poarch, John H. Pettns, Jas. Gadie, Sen. John L. Isaac Pope. R. Edward Griffith. H George Holmes, Margaret Revels, Alexander Henry, James Russell, Ro. E. Reaves. Stephen Holiingsworth, Owen Hatley, Robecca Harriss, S.

Samuel G. Stephenson, Alexander Stewart. Benjamin Stone, Col. Daniel Smith, Christian Smith, Betsey Saltmarsh Isnac Sandford, Charly Starling, M. D. Smith, Edward Triffith, Green Vaughn, W. H. Williama, Jonathan Ketcham Miss Mary Wright,) (Great Creek,) Ro. Woody, Amos Williamson,

Nathan Wherler, Mrs. Louisa Woodruff, JOHN McRAE, P. M. April, 4 1840.

Thos. B. Hadley,

A. G. Howard,

P. Hayne.

Owen Jones,

Mary Jones,

Hardy Jones,

Mary J. Johnson,

Isabella Jackson,

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L

A.G. Jackson,

Wm. Jones,

G. T. Kinz,

Jane Les'ie,

David Locust.

Josiah Lewis,

E. G. Lewis,

LOCO FOCO.

Blank Checks for sale at this office